H'DQ'RS 3RD MIL'Y DISTRICT, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, AND FLORIDA, ATLANTA, Ga., July 24, 1867. GENERAL: I have the honor to send inclosed a newspaper containing a speech mule in this city by B. H. Hill of this State, la e a Senator in the Rebel Congress. This p rson only a few weeks since was pardoned in the President, and, in common with almost every pardoned Rebel, this is the use he makes of the clemency of the Government. You can readily see from the speech itself the character of the man, who is the representative of a large class, and the hopelessness of any satisfactory reconstruction of the Southern States while such men retain

It has been and will continue to be my course to permit and encourage the widest latitude of speech and of the press in this district, consistent with the law and the public peace. I do not include among those who are permitted to exercise this latitude of speech the civil officers of the provisional State Governments already prohibited by orders from using any influence whatever to deter or dissuade the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State Governments under the Reconstruction acts. No such advantages as the use of the machinery of the existing State Governments ought to be or will be given to the anti-reconstruction party. I consider it desirable that the Government and the people of the United States should thoroughly understand the feelings and purposes of these leading politicians of the South, in order that the country may know the result of the coming elections, precisely the amount of infinence possessed by these men, and the kind and extent of legislation required to counteract its baleful effects. In my opinion no reconstruction can be satisfactory or at all reliable as to future results unless these men are permitted to discuss openly and according to their nature the issuses presented. If they still retain influence enough with the masses of the whites at the South to enable them by active efforts to defeat resconstruction under the late acts of Congress, it is better that the country should know it before than after the readmission of the Southern States into the Union. It would not be difficult to find, in the violent speeches of such men, abundant cause for silencing them; but reconstruction accomplished in this manner would be no index of the public sentiment, and might, and probably would, result after a year or two in a relapse of the people into the same condition of bondage to these leaders that would lead necessarily to a reproduction of the same condition of things which demanded the passage of the Reconstruction acts. It is better that the battle should be

of these States have the common sense and the manhood to withstand the influence of the secession party, and of the political leaders who have long controlled them, who have led them into their present desperate condition, and who seek to plunge them still deeper into misfortune, and if they prove able and willing to reconstruct their ciples of government, in deflance of leaders and against active opposition, there will be good ground for hope that reconstruction will be satisfactory and permanent. If they cannot do this it may well become a question whether reconstruction on any reasonable terms as possible so long as these unre-. pentant and reactionary political leaders are suffered to remain in this country. It is better that the country should know the truth on this subject now than run the risk of learning hereafter that an irreparable mistake has been made in the plan and execution of the Reconstruction acts. I need scarcely repeat that reconstruction

fought out now and openly. If the people

to be in the spirit of the acts of Congress and to be permanent must be the act of the people themselves after the fullest and freest discussion. Congress has done wisely in enabling them to make this fight by disfranchising the leading rebels, and at least maing it impossible for them to vote or hold office. It would have been still better to enforce their permanent absence from the country. The personal influence they might bring to bear if they were candidates themselves is thus greatly weakened, and they are forced to discuss issues and not appeal to personal feeling in their own favor. The people are thus left freer than they ever were before to choose their own candidates, and are forced to think for themselves, as they have not hitherto done.

So far from being willing to see the disfranchised classes relieved from political disability, I consider these disfranchising clauses of the acts to be among their wisest and best considered provisions. If they do no other good than to relieve the people from the incubus of the old political leaders, they have accomplished incalculable service. It is not doubted that many worthy and now loyal men who could be safely trusted are disfranchised by these clauses of the military bills; but such a result was unavoidble, and can in their cases be easily remedied. It will no doubt be wise at an early day to relieve by name such of the disfranchised persons as have hitherto proved or shall prove by their conduct, in the course of the next six months, that they are worthy of it. While it was unavoidable that some good men would be disfranchised by provisions of law against classes of persons, the remedy is easy. To undertake the converse of this-that is, to give general amnesty and except individuals by name-would certainly result in leaving large numbers enfranchised who ought not to be. Such improper persons might decide the coming elections before their unfitness could be ascertained. and even when it would be more than difficult to remedy the evil. I consider the method set forth in the Reconstruction act by far the wiser course of the two, and I can hardly understand how any man familiar

These disfranchised persons include generally, the whole army of those who now hold or have hitherto held office. With few exceptions, all these persons were active Rebels, and are bitterly opposed to reconstruction under the acts of Congress-opposed, in fact, to any reconstruction whatever, except such as would leave them in precisely the same political condition as if there had been no rebellion and no war. Even such a reconstruction as this they would only accept as a necessity of the situation, with the purpose to renew in Congress, and perpetuate among themselves as nearly as possible, the same conditions which existed before the war. With these reactionists dominant in the South, freedom of speech and of the press can not exist. The Union men, and even those who were secessionists but have advocated rconstruction under the late acts of Congress, would find no peace and no protection in these States. The last condition of the freedmen would be

with the facts can think otherwise.

I need only point to this speech of Mr. Hill, his numerous letters, the letters of Gov. Perry of South-Carolina, of Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia, and many other such men, for sufficient evidence that I have not overstated the case. These men are the representatives of a large and powerful element bent on reaction, and they have been in the habit of controlling the Southern whites.— By taking opposite sides of a political question they have in times past divided the Southern whites on purely personal grounds, and have thus created the impression elsewhere that among the masses there was a political question decided instead of a purely personal one. United as they now are dividuals, finds no parallel in the history of / next six weeks.

against reconstruction, it is wise to ascertain | mankind. If continued, it must be by the how far their influence can prevail with the people. The disfranchising clauses of the acts of Congress put it out of the power of these men to be candidates for office. One great element of their strength is thus destroyed; and the people, left to choose other leaders and vote for other candidates, have really a freedom which they never had before, and find themselves under a necessity for thinking which they have not heretofore felt. Congress has given them this privilege, and imposed upon them this salutary necessity. It remains to be seen how they will use them. If they can win the battle against their former leaders, after an open fight, all may be well in the future.

tion we are attempting to set up in the South is of a character and possesses the vitality to encourage and maintain this progress and If not, then not. I do not at all agree in the opinion that perpetuate its results. These, General, are briefly my views upon there are not enough competent men in this he condition of affairs in this district, and district to hold the civil offices who are not they furnish the reasons why I am pursuing disfranchised. I have, I think, reason to the course in the administration of my office know otherwise. But even admitting that which I have indicated to you. It is not it is so, it is better to have an incompetent improbable that I may be mistaken, and but loyal man in office than to have a Rebel that reconstruction forced and hurried may of whatever ability; in fact, the greater the finally result in equal good. It seems to me, ability the greater the danger of mal-adminhowever, that we will incur a great risk by istration. The questions at issue under departing from the course I have marked for these acts of Congress are the most momentmyself; and if by carrying out other measous ever presented to a people. The result for good or evil will affect all parts of the ures we fail to accomplish the results we all country with more or less force, and will have at heart, we will have entailed endless evil upon these people and upon the country leave an impress upon our institutions which and will have disarmed ourselves of the powwill long remain. It is easy under existing er to remedy it. I am confident that reconcircumstances to win the first victory and struction will be satisfactorily accomplished reconstruct these States under the acts of Congress. But this victory is only the bein this district in spite of the open and active opposition of the disloyal reactionists,ginning of the contest, and unless it be a I can safely say that Alabama will give not victory, openly and fairly won and very deless than 10,000 majority of white votes for cisive in its results, it may prove not only reconstruction, and I think it may be said fruitless, but absolutely destructive. The with almost equal certainty that Georgia problem is to perpetuate reconstruction in will give a white majority in the same directhe spirit and on the principles which can tion. Not less than three-fourths of the alone secure free Government. Should we effect reconstruction even after silencing the colored vote in each of these States will be cast for reconstruction. The same remarks open opposition of the old political leaders, are substantially true of Florida. If I have we stand committed to admit the reconstructso earnestly invited your attention to the ed States into the Union. Once admitted danger of opposite results, it has only been into the Union, the power of Congress over to furnish the data necessary to meet the case and to justify the course I have thought them is reduced practically to the general power which that body has over all States it judicious to pursue. All the facts that n the Union. By admitting these Southern can hear upon these questions I shall contin-States after silencing the old political leadue to report as they come to my knowledge. ers, and neutralizing for the moment old po-It is, however, my duty to state that in my litical influences, Congress and the people disarm themselves. The moment admission judgement the condition of affairs in the Southern States, even should reconstruction into the Union is accomplished the military be satisfactorily accomplished, will of necespower is suspended, and when all restricsity be a reproduction, in a more or less tions are removed at once, these old political modified degree, of what now exists in Tenleaders and the old political and personal influences will resume their activity, and we nessee, unless some measures are adopted to free the country of the turbulent and disloymay find too late that such reconstruction as al leaders of the reactionary party. While we have made is not only not what is needed and expected, but what will simply result in a these persons remain in the country to exercise the baleful influence they undoubtedly reproduction of the same condition of afpossess there can be no peace. I believe that fairs which made reconstruction measures necessary at all. Freedom of speech and of n Florida and Alabama the danger from this cause is less than in Georgia; but in all the press, education, equality before the law and in political rights and privileges are the these States there is so much danger of the essentials of any satisfactory reconstruction disorder and violence which mark the daily history of Tennessee, that it would seem in the South. Without securing these we wise to adopt whatever measures are practihave secured nothing. How can we know cable to remove from the States in process that reconstruction will accomplish these reof reconstruction the causes which now ensults unless we know in advance the strength and the power of those who oppose it?danger loval government in Tennesse, I Reaction is certain unless the reconstruction did not venture to suggest a remedy for the party can win the battle by decisive majorievil that may be developed. Such matters ties over all the elements which oppose it, merit, and will no doubt command, patient left to develope themselves and apply their examination and careful action; and, having full force to the contest. If the reactionists | laid before you the facts and my own general thus left free can defeat such reconstruction views upon them, I consider my duty peras this, we then know what to do-what, in formed. I am, General, very respectfully, fact, we must do, if we desire to perpetuate | your obedient servant, free institutions. It is best to know all these JOHN POPE Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. commanding. things before readmission into the Union is Gen. U. S. Grant, General-in-Chief U. S. A., granted. It will be too late to learn them afterward. Now is the time, and this is the opportunity to complete this work so that it will stand. Every dictate of wisdom and patriotism demands this work at our hands. If hastily or partially done, reconstruction will drag with it a train of evils to this country which can never be remedied. It is not necessary to say that however we restrain the opposition party now, the moment reconstruction is accomplished this party will regain its activity, and we ought to know in advance whether it possesses the power to undo what we thought we had done. I do not mean to intimate that it would be possi-

sagacious. They will make no laws which

are not equal on their face to all men. It is

in the execution of these laws, which seem

done, and a condition of things produced

which bears no resemblance to free govern-

ment except in name. Social exclusion,

withdrawal of business relations, open ex-

hibitions of hostility-if not, indeed, actual

with the freedmen's and other schools main-

against Union men and the colored race .-

Acts of wrong and violence will meet no

all-in the courts. These are acts which

cannot be reached by the General Govern-

render justice impossible, and establish dis-

crimination against classes of color, odious

and unbearable. I say then, again, that un-

less reconstruction is accomplished, after the

fullest development of all the influences

against it, by decisive majorities, we will

simply have reproduced and perpetuated in

the South what we sought to destroy. We

ought to know in advance, if possible,

whether the presence of the leaders of

these incurable reactionists, and their active

influence in this country, are compatible

with the peace of the country and the secu-

Another question ought to be and proba-

bly will be decided in the course of the

been always Union men or have lately joined

rity of our institutions.

THE GOOD EFFECTS OF GOV. BROWNLOW'S RE-ELECTION.—It has been one of the standing charges of the rebel sheets that the election of Gov. Brownlow would cause the credit of the State to depreciate-all the moneyed and commercial class were represented as opposed to his re-election. We gave, a few days since, an extract from the greeting of one of Indiana's leading bankers: the following was received vesterday at the ble to reestablish Slavery; perhaps it would Executive Department from one of the best not even be practible to take from the freedknown of the denizens of Wall street, New men the right of suffrage, though this latter | York : is doubtful. These politici. is are wily and

people exhibit the same indisposition to be

educated that they do now, five years will

have transferred intelligence and education,

so far as the masses are concerned, to the

colored people of this district. The social

and political results of such a change cannot

fail to be important, and, to a great extent,

decisive of the questions which we are seek-

ing to solve. It becomes us, therefore, to

guard zealously against any reaction which

may and will check this most desirable pro-

gress of the colored race. In this view,

also, we should ourselves that the reconstruc-

WALL ST., NEW YORK, Aug. 3. His Excellency, Gov. Brownlow: Glory to God! Imperishable honor to the unterrified Republicans of Tennessee, white to bear equality on all, that wrong will be and black!

Where is Etheridge? Persons are talking of selling U. S. bonds and buying Tennessee 6's.

The following extract from a letter written by one of the gallant division commanhostile acts-interruption of or interference | ders of the old Army of the Cumberland, now a prominent business man of Cincin-

tained by charitable cotributions from the North-these will be the weapons used My Dear Governor :- The thrilling news of a complete overthrow of the rebel cohorts Tennessee has diffused universal joy sufficient redress-it, indeed, any redress at through the hearts of all the lovers of liberty, and especially those who willingly offered themseves upon the altar of their country. ment, and yet which quietly and silently Accept our grateful congratulations upon this glorious victory, just achieved in Tennessee, and more especially to yourself as the standard bearer of our noble cause.

> I have been watching your career from the inception of this accursed rebellion, and must confess you have not come short of my ideal of an upright statesman.

> The following extract is from a letter written by a gentleman in Philadelphia: " DEAR GOVERNOR :- I congratulate you on your re-election as Governor of your State, as one of the consequences will be the immediate introduction of capital and skill into your State. We have all been waiting for your troubles to settle, and we consider them settled by your late election."-Brownlow's

coming canvass for and against a convention. That question is this: have the sluggishness of mind and body and the tendency to assail by violence the right of opinion and dis-THE UNION LEAGUES .- We understand cussion, engendered by habits acquired durthat the rebe! programme for the future is ing the existence of Slavery and the system to destroy the Union Leagues, and force of politics in the South, unfitted the people for such self-government as is implied by them all to disband. The Conservatives will have a good time in performing this free speech, free press, and the fullest peacetask. The Leagues are more numerous than able discussion of all past questions? This their enemies are aware of, and the members is a most important question, and one which, are devoted to the organization. Take if answered in the light of existing facts, Knox county for an example. There are must be answered unfavorably. Not only more Leagues in Knox county than there are do the reactionary anti-reconstructionists use Civil Districts, and a majority of all the leall the instrumentalities I have named, exgal voters belong to the League. We know cept such as they are restrained from using our strength in every county, and we know by the military authorities, but there is little that we can't be defeated. Our Leagues are doubt that they would resort at once to the intimidation and violence which long pracpatriotic institutions that we intend not only to keep up, but to increase in numbers and tice has made a habit, if they dared to do strength until, in the next Presidential elecso in the presence of the military forces of the United States. Candor compels me to tion, we make a clean sweep of the whole country. Talk about whipping out the Union Leagues in Tennessee! We have heard say that this tendency to repress freedom of speech is not confined to either party, but of men shooting straws against the wind, but prevails, though to much less extent, among we never have heard of the wind being the reconstructionists, whether they have checked up by the straws! LEAGUERS! the ranks of the reconstruction party. It why, their names are legion in Tennessee! And still they are increasing .- Brownlow's becomes the Government of the United

States to frown upon such measures, by whatever party exercised, and no rebuke so salutary or so pregnant of good results can COIN AT THE TREASURY .- The amount of be administered as for the Government to coin in the Treasury, as reported to-day, was protect all parties in the exercise of free \$108,000,000, and of currency \$67,000,000. This is \$6,000,000 of coin more, and \$5,000, expect in the future by establishing in the | 000 of currency less than on the 1st of the South what are cardinal principles of our month. The gold certificates amount to about \$20,000,000. The first issue of seven-The foregoing remarks refer exclusively to thirties matured to-day, but it is impossible the white race in this district. The condito tell how many remain outstanding of the tion and the future of the colored race are original \$300,000,000. But a small portion. far more hopeful and encouraging The earnest and touching anxieties of the freed however. The August issue of 1864, of compound interest notes (\$30,000,000) also fell due to-day. Of this it is estimated that nearly \$10,000,000 have been redeemed. people to learn cannot but make a profound impression upon the mind of any one who has had the opportunity to observe it. It They will be paid on presentation, as well as may safely be said that the marvelous prothe remainder of the seven-thirties of the gress made in education and knowledge by these people, aided by the noble charitable ter Sept. 15, 1867. The cash balance is thus contributions of Northern societies and in- likely to be materially reduced during the

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN STANLY COUNTY. same means; and if the masses of the white The Republicans of this County met in Convention, at Albemarle, on the 10th inst., about one thousand persons being present. Adam Dry was appointed Chairman and U. F. Hathcock, Secretary.

L. C. Morton explained that the object of the meeting was to elect a delegate to the Republican State Convention, when upon motion of J. C. Bouroughs, Mr. L. C. Morton was nominated and unanimously elected, who returned thanks for the honor con-

The flag was then raised and a goodly numper of Heroes escorted Oliver Dockery to the place of the meeting. Mr. Dockery advised the acceptance of the Congressional policy in good faith-he told the people to registerand vote the Republican ticket; and in reviewing the condition of the country, advised the people to beware of those secessionists, who are now making a strong effort to get into power once more,

The meeting the adjourned. ADAM DRY, Ch'm. U. F. HATHCOCK, Sec'y.

For the Standard. REPUBLICAN MEETING IN GREENE COUNTY. Pursuant to previous notice the Republican of Greene County assembled in Snow Hill, on Saturday the 17th, mostly for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Republican Convention shortly to assemble in he City of Raleigh.

On motion of Wm. Conner, Daniel Mc Monroe, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Marcus Shepherd was appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the neeting in a brief but very appropriate ad-

On motion of S. A. Busbee, a Committee of five were appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting .-The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen : Messrs. S. R. Harper, S. A. Busee, Wm. Conner, F. Thomas and J. W. Voiger. During the absence of the Comnittee, Mr. J. E. O'Hara, of Goldsboro', beng present addressed the meeting in an able. eloquent and lengthy address of about two hours, which was received with marks of approbation and applause. The committee reported the following

esolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we the Republicans of Greene County having all confidence in the ntegrity, patriotism and ability of Messrs. ohn M. Patrick and Luke Shepherd, we unanimously recommend them as suitable lelegates to represent us in the approaching Republican Convention to assemble in the City of Raleigh, on the 4th day of Septem-

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the

On motion, the meeting then adjourned. DANL. McMONROE, Ch'm. MARCUS SHEPHERD, Sec'y.

For the Standard.

At a regular meeting U. L. A., over one hundred being present, held at Jacob Sorrell's Store, on the 17th August, resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice, endorsing the platform of the Republican par- 263 colored. Newbern 505 colored and 281 ty, recommending the names of J. W. Holden, S. D. Franklin and J. H. Harris for the approaching Convention, and also endorsing

stituted as follows: John King, Sr., A. Cawthorn, Allen King, E. Johnson, J. W. Boothe, M. M. Massy, Romulus Malone, R. Chavis, J. Evans, J. Sorrell, R. Yearby, M. Smith, and J. Q. ADAMS, Jr., H. J. Smith. Chairman Committee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

HINTS TO PRACTITIONERS, NO. 5. 19. In the notice by the assignee of his appointment, the place of his business as well

as of his residence should be given. 20. The District Court. for the Northern Gen. Grant, District has refused to interfere to discharge a bankrupt from arrest, or stay proceedings when an arrest is threatened upon a judgment, for a debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in a fiduciary character; holding that, alhough the creditor come in and prove his debt, and share in the dividend of the bankunpaid portion of his judgment of the means of enforcing the same.

21. The New York registers have detertermined, by resolution, that in case the certified copies of schedules contain errors, omissions, or illegibilities not in the original or file, they will, upon proof of such fact order such certified copy to be returned to the clerk for correction.

22. Under section 195 of the Revenue paper issued by a Judge, Register, or Clerk n Bankruptcy, as the Department have held that such officers are "officers of the United States Government," within the meaning of that section. The former provisious of the Revenue

act, requiring certain legal documents to be stamped, have been wholly repealed. 23. The District Court for this District

has decided that no creditor has a right to appear in any proceedings in Bankruptcy, or be heard therein for any purpose, until he shall have duly proved his claim before the Register-N. Y. Tribune.

TERRIBLE ASSASSINATION OF A TENNES-SEE LOYAL MILITIAMAN.—We were shocked esterday evening to hear of the assasinaion of John Askew, Orderly Sergeant of Captain Joe Blackburn's company of State Buards. He was returning from General Stoke's residence, in De Kalb county, on white and the other colored. A large num-Thursday evening last, when he was fired on | ber of those appointed have indicated their by several men, who were lying in wait intention to be present; it is hoped they will among the bushes by the roadside. He fell from his horse, and his assasins rushed up in other Counties, that so far as Craven is and fired several bullets into his body and left him for dead. He was picked up shortly after, still alive, but, we learn, expired soon after. This brutal and cowardly murder took place on Coney Fork. Sergeant Askew is said to have been a most exemplay and excellent young man, and his unimely death is greatly regretted. No doubt is entertained that his assassins were moved by political hatred to commit the awful crime. Gen. Stokes' life has been atttempted on several occasions, and his preservation hitherto is really remarkable. Last winter we published the fact that rewards had been offered by a number of rebels for the lives of Gen. Stokes and several other friends in Henderson and Transylvania, officers of the Union army. The death of poor Askew is no doubt to be laid at the door of the same ruffians,-Nashville Press Aug. 13.

Mississippi.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. A Republican State Convention for Mississippi is to be held in Vicksburg, September The published call for a Convention defines the position and objects of the Repub-

licans of Mississippi as follows: restored to her Constitutional relations as a State in the Union. We accept in good faith the reconstruction measures of Congress. We concede to all men, without regard to race or color, or previous condition. the full rights of citizenship. We desire to inaugurate a system of education which will educate and elevate the masses of the people. We wish to encourage immigration and the introduction of capital. We desire the 19th inst., which was addressed by to allay sectional hatred and ill-feeling, and Messrs. James H. Jones, of Raleigh, Jordan ask each and every citizen of the State that all passion and prejudices be laid aside, and that sober reason answer the question, 'Are Let the Republicans of Orange keep the ball not these the true interests of the State?'" rolling.

Tri-Weekly Standard.



INSEPARABLE."-Daniel Webster.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Saturday, August 24, 1867

ousiness contracts for the Standard office, and to

Republican State Convention. Let the Republicans of the State bear in mind that a State Convention will be held in Raleigh, on Wednesday, September 4th.

We trust meetings will be held in every County, and every neighborhood in the State represented. Let us give such an impetus to the work of reconstruction as to render the return of the State to the Union certain under the present acts of Congress.

Republican Meeting. A meeting of the Republicans of Wake

will be held to-day, (Saturday,) at twelve

o'clock, in the African Methodist Church, to appoint delegates to the September Conven-

A full attendance is requested.

Registration in North-Carolina. We learn from Mr. Joseph that the whole

number registered at Rolesville, Wake County, is 364-179 whites and 185 colored, The registration at Joel Jones', Wake, is whites 85, colored 31.

Wayne County, whole number registered thus far 288 colored and 139 whites. Rowan County, whole number registered

thus far 910 whites and 650 colored.

Catawba County, whole number registered thus far 371 whites and 118 colored. Thomasville, Davidson, 243 whites and 72 colored. Carteret County 212 whites and

whites. Bladenboro', Bladen, 181 colored and 139 whites. Warren County thus far, 303 colored and

Alamance County thus far, south side, 266

whites and 174 colored. Burke County, thus far, 324 whites and 203 colored.

Send in the returns.

Views of Gen. Pope.

We invite the careful and thoughtful at tention of our readers to the letter of Maj. Gen. Pope in our paper to-day, addressed to

We take the liberty of saying to Gen. Grant that Gen. Pope is evidently well informed as to the sentiments and purposes of the secession leaders, and that the picture he has drawn of them is a true one. The whole letter of Gen. Pope, though he is probably mistaken on some minor points, is rerupt's assets, he has in no way impaired the plete with wisdom. Let his counsels be heeded. They can not be safely disregar-

The Republicans of Craven.

We know of no part of the State in which a more harmonious and enthusiastic spirit prevails than among the Republicans of Craven. They are wide awake and thorlaws, it is not necessary to affix a Revenue oughly in earnest. This is owing in a great stamp upon any instrument, document or degree to the zeal and ability of the Republican, and the patriotic exertions of such men as Heaton, Thomas, West, Carpenter, Elsworth, Lehman and King. A meeting was held in Newbern on the 21st, to appoint delegates to the September Convention, the proceedings of which shall appear in our next. The Republican says:

"Among the resolutions, was one emohatically endorsing the Republican Platform, adopted at the Convention held at Raleigh, on the 27th of March last, and instructing the Delegates appointed to the September Convention, to adhere to the same. The Executive Republican Committee of the County, was also instructed to take efficient steps toward County organiza-

Fifty Delegates were selected to attend the Raleigh Convention-about one half all be able to go. We can say to our friends concerned, a most cheering result will be shown at the coming election. Onward to Victory! is the watchword."

The Asheville Pioneer.

We have received the first number of the Pioneer, Hou. A. H. Jones, Editor, issued after its removal to Asheville. It is a large and handsomely printed paper, and full of the genuine spirit of Liberty and Union.

We think Mr. Jones acted wisely in removing his paper to Asheville. He can still easily reach and commune with his while at the same time he has the advantage of occupying the central, business town of the "Western Reserve." The Pioneer deserves a large circulation, and it ought especially to be circulated in every valley and cove of Western Carolina.

SCOTT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for July, published at Atlanta, Ga., Rev. W. J. Scott. Editor and J. R. Barrick, Assistant Editor, "We desire to see Mississippi speedily has been received. This Magazine is ably conducted, and is filled with original and selected articles of great merit and interest. We wish it abundant success.

MEETING AT CHAPEL HILL.-We learn that there was a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting in Chapel Hill, held on Weaver and H. C. Jones, of Chapel Hill .-

The University.

We are not disposed to continue the dis- shall be honored and what class ignored; cussion in relation to the University. The our State University, we shall give our you facts we have heretofore stated are true. No on the side of the Union, But no such is publication which has been or may be made will be entertained. It is foreign from the by the Executive Committee of the Trustees, subject. The College must be national can convince the public that the institution has been conducted since the close of the re- Carolina patterns. The national, and bellion on national principles, or that Gov. the Confederate flag, must wave in its he Swain and Prof. Hepburn were not con- and from its turrets; and the busts of Liv strained to retire as much on account of the COLN, GRANT, SUMNER, CHASE, and Other disloyalty of the students and some of the great Union worthies must have perpetual Professrs as because of the decaying condition of the University.

took place on another occasion than that ful aspiration will be guided by the exammentioned by us; but it was certainly done, ples which they offer. Such characters st under circumstances more indecent and rude Davis, Vance, Orr, Worth, Wise, Sharker than on the occasion referred to. We are Breckinridge, and others who might he led to believe also, that the citizens of Chapel named, must not be considered indispensa Hill are not so obnoxious to censure on ac- ble to give eclat or impressiveness by their Mr. C. W. HORNER is authorized to make count of these things as we supposed they presence to the annual Commencements. If were. "The boys," as they are called, have any "Confederate" is so steeped in the pag generally had their own way, and the late President, Gov. Swain, was not sufficiently rigid in controlling them. There has been able to his tastes. This new day must not too great a disposition on his part to subor- be marred by the constant obtrusion of the dinate moral deportment and excellence of wan ghost of the Rebellion, with its uncharacter to numbers. "The boys" have been manly griefs, and its projects for the future indulged in all kinds of rudeness, until at tainted with disloyalty, and destitute of fit. last their conduct has culminated in coward- ness, reason and common sense, ly exhibitions of downright disloyalty. It would be unjust, however, to hold Gov. with similar views, may give themselves but Swain solely responsible, for we have reason little concern about the University. The to believe that leading Trustees like Gov. interest they are at present manifesting in Graham have fostered and encouraged, at relation to it is gratuitous. They will have least by their inattention and silence, this no controlling voice in reviving and re-estabmisconduct of "the boys."

We repeat, Prof. Hepourn made a Union speech at Wilmington soon after the Union forces occupied that City; and that his resignation may be traced to a great extent to the manner in which he was treated by the students and some of the Professors on account of this speech. It is not necessary even in ordinary, much less in polite society, to call a person "horse," or to tweak his nose, to insult him. Rebels and traitors, burning with hatred to every thing national, but restrained by law and by the fear of consequences, are in the habit of manifesting their feelings in a different way. The emphasis on the word "Yankee"-the pout, the sneer, sometimes in the Church of God-the freezing salutation, which says, "I will speak to you, but I am not to be familiarly approached as formerly, by a mean white man who favors negro equality,"-the | that persons who desire to take the benefit eulogistic allusion to Lee, or Beauregard, or of the law cannot afford to lose time: even to Hoke, by whose order or permission the negro prisoners at Plymouth were murdered,-the disparagement in the next granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty breath of famous Union Generals; these are less the assent in writing of a majority in numsome of the ways in which loyalists in the ber and value of his creditors wno have proved their claims is filed at or before the time of appli-South are reminded that the "Lost Cause's cation for discharge.' is sacred, and that paramount devotion to the Union is regarded by the governing class here as a badge of disgrace. It is true, such and are now engaged in transacting busiconduct is more or lesss confined to the ness. Federal Circuit and District Courts empty-headed and giddy of the class refer- will be held in Raleigh the latter part of red to, but it is sanctioned and encouraged by November, and a District Court at Newbern the leaders and the press. These leaders the fourth Monday in October. artfully keep themselves in a position to affirm or deny as may suit their convenience or their purposes. Hence, they palliate with facility, deny or affirm with vehemency, or evade of the New York Times says:

preserves an honest reticence towards the public, though he is known to be exceedingly averse to the reconstruction measures, and though his name and example are constantly used, with his permission, to foster disloyalthese two important acts."

ty at the University and elsewhere. The following from our neighbor of the Register, in relation to the attempt of certain parties to show that Prof. Hepburn did not retire from the University for the reasons stated by us, is suggestive:

"Since writing the above we have seen in the Sentine, of yesterday, a communication from the Secretary of the board of Trustees to the Editors of that journal, which shows that the Board made a laudable effort to prevent the resignation o Professor Hepburn; and that they were seconded by the Junior Class. But it is not said that the resignation was not caused by the annouances and complaints to which the Professor was subected in consequence of his Union sentiments. The silence of Mr. Manly on this point, consider ing that his letter was called forth in order to rebut the statement that such annovances had been given by students, is significant. The fact, also, that the second resolution adopted by the Board in May last, seems designed to exculpate the Professor from a charge of misconduct, leaves the inference that somebody had made such a If nothing of the kind occurred, why charge. If nothing of the kind occurred, why should the Board have felt called upon to declar that they "have seen nothing in his conduct, at any time, to impair their confidence in him, as a Professor and a gentleman ?"

The silence of Mr. Manly on this important point is conclusive. The fact is as we have stated it. We challenge successful or official contradiction.

The Wilmington Journal says: "We are sorry to see that some of the papers of the State are giving to the reorganization of

the University a political turn, abusing certain prominent men mentioned as its President because hey may have differed from them as to the mer its or in sympathy, in regard to the late war. It must be recollected that, for many years to come a very large majority, almost all of the young men from this State and the South who will seek education at Chapel Hill, are the sons, it may be the orphans of men who served in the Confeder ate armies and navies, and respect must be shown to their feelings if it is desired that they will attend its sessions. Care must be taken to reap the benefit of the success which has attended th eorganization of the Faculties at the University of Virginia, Washington College, the Military Institute, and other Collegiate Institutions in the South. As suggested by a cotemporary, Judge Reade may be selected to preside, and Proessors Hepburn and Hedrick recalled, nay, they may require the entire Faculty to take the test oath, but unless Congress or some more potent power compels parents to send their sons to the University, its bell will be rung in vain, and the lecture rooms will present a beggarly account of vacant seats, unless, indeed, its doors are thrown open to all "without respect to race, color or for-

This is plausibly presented, and is calculated to deceive. No Republican desires that the College shall be Republican in its tone or character. Of course we speak in a party sense. But it must be national in its character; and if not Republican, it must not be Confederate. The Confederacy has had its guilty to each were approved. - Wil. Post. day. It was conceived in iniquity, marked by blood and agony, and its sun went down forever in a sea of horrors. As the Confederacy was at one time all in all, so in future the Union must be all in all .-The dead, who fell under the rebel flag, are honored for their valor, and the feelings of ter. In compliance with his reequest, the those who survive them will be respected; order has been suspended for the present

but if an issue must be made as to what cla must not be moulded after Virginia or Some FRANKLIN, MARSHALL, GASTON and BADGER We learn, however, that the tolling of the No indignity will be offered-no disrespen bell by the students out of disrespect for shown to Jackson or Lee, or their associates Gen. Atkins, a distinguished Union officer, But such spirits will not rule, and no youth as to object to this, let him find some other part of the world which will be more agree.

> The Editor of the Journal, and others lishing it. It will soon pass into the hands of public men who appreciate its importance, who have the knowledge necessary to revive it and place it on an enduring basis and who can command the means to open it equally to the sons of the poor and the rich. Under their auspices its bell will not be rung in vain. Ingenuous youths will crowd its chambers, and sit at the feet of Professors worthy to have taught our greatest and best in the past. Varied and solid learning, and moral deportment and character will be the chief objects in view; but one of the essentials will be a sound national sentiment which must pervade every depart-

Bankrupts, Take Notice ! It will be seen, by the following extract from the 33d section of the Bankrupt Law.

" And in all proceedings in bankruptcy com menced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be

Registers in Bankruptcy have been appointed in all the Congressional Districts,

GEN. GRANT ON THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN.—The Washington correspondent

with the dexterity of a Japanese juggler. "That the position of Gen. Grant on this and when the occasion requires it, as in the matter should not be misunderstood by the country, it is proper to state that, when he cases of Gov. Worth or Mr. Pell, they will place their hand upon their hearts, which are his intention to remove Gen Sheridan, he burning with hatred to the North, to the sent Mr. Johnson an earnestly-written regovernment and to the Union, and solemnly monstrance against the act, and yesterday, before complying with the order relieving declare that they are the best friends the Gen. Sheridan, he sent the President a letter Union has in all this country. It is due to Gov. Graham, the leading Trustee, to say, language. Neither of these protests, of that he makes no such declarations. He course, are likely to see light at present .-Their publication is a matter resting entirely with the President, in whose possession they remain. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped Mr. Johnson may see the propriety of letting the country read Gen. Grant's opinion upon

> The Senior Editor of this journal knows all about this feeling, has repeatedly used the same ideas in speaking of the perplexing, worrying complexion of national and State affairs, and has often exclaimed, "O, had I the wings of a dove, how soon would I fly away and be at rest."-Sentinel.

Oh that he had! What a fine figure our neighbor would make a-flying! Has he asked Gov. Graham The Junior of the Sentinel is not yet ready

to leave this mundane sphere. He loves the fiag so well he wants to linger a little longer to gaze on and walk under it.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN WAYNE.—The Goldsborough correspondent of the Newbern Journal of Commerce says: "The interest of the following named

gentlemen in their several estates, were yesterday disposed of, at public sale, in front of the Court house, by the sheriff: Geo. W. Collier, W. K. Lane, David B. Everitt, John Everitt and Samuel Smith. The prices paid show a sacrifice of the property, if the sale holds good, of which I have heard doubts

Ex-President Buchanan is very ill in

MESSRS, MCQUEEN, GODWIN AND MCNAIR .-The findings and sentence of the Military Commission before whom Messrs. EDWARD McQUEEN, C. Godwin and A. J. McNair were tried some weeks since in this city for an assault made upon Mr. Burney, Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau a Lumberton, N. C., have been returned by the Commanding General.

Ed. McQueen, who, to the first charge, as sault and Battery, pleaded guilty, was found guil ty and the findings of the court were approved On the second charge, interference with a Government officers in the discharge of his duty, to which he plead not guilty, he was found guilty, but the findings were disapproved. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$290, or in default thereof to be imprisoned for two months. This sentence was approved, and orderd to be carried into ef-

C. Godwis, who to the first charge of assault and battery, plead not guilty, and to the second charge interference with Government officer in the discharge of his duty plead not guilty, was found by the Court guilty of both charges, and was sentenced to a fine of \$50, or imprisonment for 30 days and removal from his office of Coron-er. In this instance the sentence of the fine and imprisonment was approved, and that of removd disapproved, and the former order to be car-

A. J. McNair whose charges were the same a those made against the others plead not guilty to both, and the findings of the Court of not

Gen. Sickles' Order No. 10.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22. Gen. Sickles telegraphs Gen. Grant, asking a revocation or suspension of the Executive instructions suspending his order No. 10 in its application to Federal Courts processes, until he (Sickles) can argue the mat-